FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Algiers radio reported an Algerian delegation will leave Algiers for Washington on 25 November to deliver the Iranian Government's response to the U.S. reply to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages. The radio said the delegation, which delivered the U.S. reply, returned from Tehran on 24 November and briefed the Algerian foreign minister on its mission.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme Peace Mission--UN Special envoy Olof Palme told AFP he is "neither optimistic nor pessimistic" about a quick solution to the Gulf war. In an interview before his departure from Baghdad, Palme said Iran and Iraq are "conscious of the risk of the war spreading" throughout the Gulf and of the danger of intervention by the superpowers. He described his talks with Iraqi leaders as "constructive" and a "success," but he said it is too early to say what points between Iran and Iraq are available for negotiation.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces had forced Iraqi troops out of positions on the Abadan-Ahvaz road. Iraqi artillery heavily shelled Susangerd, the radio said, adding that Iraq had reinforced its troops outside the city in preparation for another attempt to seize it. The radio reported artillery duels on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin and Sumar fronts. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad Radio's Voice of the Masses, said Iraqi Air Force Planes struck Iranian armor concentrations in Gilan-e Gharb. Tehran radio acknowledged the air raid and claimed Iranian antiaircraft fire downed one of the attacking MiG's.

Iraq

According to a KUNA report, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, criticized the Soviet Union for not believing in real independence for other countries. KUNA cited Hammadi as saying that the two supepowers do not want an independent world because then neither the United States nor the Soviet Union will be able to pursue its own interests. The agency also reported Hammadi as saying that Iraqi officials have recently criticized Soviet policies, especially in Afghanistan. KUNA added that "Hammadi's statement is regarded as the strongest criticism in this respect by Iraqi officials."

Pakistan

In an official statement, reported by Karachi radio, Pakistan described as "totally baseless and fabricated" reports that Chinese nuclear missiles are situated on Pakistani territory and that Pakistani and Chinese troops have conducted joint military maneuvers. The statement said Pakistan is "strongly opposed" to the presence of foreign troops or bases in the country and would "never allow" the installation of nuclear weapons. It also denied allegations that tripartite military talks are underway among Pakistan, China and the United States. The radio earlier reported that a Chinese naval delegation led by the commander of the Chinese Navy arrived in Islamabad on 24 November for a 14-day tour of the country.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab Summit--Amman radio carried live the opening of the 11th Arab summit conference on 25 November. The radio and PETRA-UNA noted the arrival of a number of delegations including those of Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the YAR, Morocco and Sudan. The radio reported that Iraqi president Saddam Husayn headed his country's delegation, while Riyadh radio announced the Saudi delegation will be led by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Syria, the PLO, Algeria and Lebanon have announced they will not participate in the summit, and the PDRY and Libya are also expected not to attend. Damascus radio reported that Syria will not attend the Amman conference "on any level" and noted that Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, in a statement on his return from Algiers, stressed that the viewpoints of the leaders of Syria, Libya and Algeria are "identical on the need to postpone the Arab summit conference." Although an unattributed commentary on the radio spoke of the possibility that Syria and its allies might be represented at the conference by official delegations "much lower than the required level," Khaddam said in reply to a question about the possibility of a "symbolic" Syrian presence that Syria will not "shoulder the responsibility of attending a conference that is proceeding toward the unknown," and he assailed the idea of any conference held "within the framework" of King Husayn's recent statements on the West Bank issue.

The clandestine Voice of Palestine Radio announced following a 24 November Executive Committee extraordinary session chaired by Yasir 'Arafat that the PLO declared with "deep regret" that it would not attend the Arab summit conference but would continue efforts to convene an Arab summit based on the unity of "Arab ranks" to reestablish "Arab solidarity." VOP radio had earlier reported a 4-hour meeting between 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on 24 November. Citing well-informed Palestinian sources, KUNA reported that 'Arafat had hoped to reach a last-minute compromise formula whereby the summit could have been postponed.

Algiers radio reported that following a 24 November meeting headed by President Chadli Benjedid the Algerian Political Bureau decided not to participate in the forthcoming summit "after acquainting itself with the decisions made by the PLO and Syria." The Political Bureau announced that in the absence of the "confrontation states, particularly the PLO," it would be "impossible" for Arab kings and presidents "to discuss the Palestinian issue or adopt any decision in this regard."

Beirut radio reported that a meeting chaired by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and attended by the prime minister and foreign minister decided Lebanon would not attend the Amman summit conference. The decision followed an earlier meeting, reported by the radio, between president Sarkis and Syrian Chief of Staff Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi in which the Syrian general delivered a message from President al-Asad concerning the summit conference.

Although monitored Libyan and PDRY media have not yet confirmed Libya and South Yemen will not attend the summit conference, Damascus radio reported the two countries will support the boycott. Tripoli radio carried a statement by the PLO Higher Political Committee in Libya supporting the PLO official position and denouncing the "reactionary axis" of the Arab Summit.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Damascus radio reported a memorandum from the Secretariat of the Jordanian General Federation of Trade Unions criticizing the Jordanian authorities for passing "unjust sentences" against five workers and seven other "national figures." The sentences were passed on 22 September and included death penalties and long prison terms.

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KARMAL CHAIRS REVOLUTION COUNCIL PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD221502 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, chaired a meeting of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, on Thursday at 1600 at the headquarters of the Revolution Council.

Babrak Karmal first presented a report about the friendly and official visit of the high-level DRA party and government delegation to the USSR. The Presidium of the Revolution Council unanimously approved: the fruitful result of Babrak Karmal's visit to USSR; the decisions and resolutions of the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee; the all-party activists meeting that positively appraised the visit and its results; and the warm welcome of the people of Afghanistan regarding the visit.

The Presidium of the Revolution Council considered the visit of Babrak Karmal to the USSR to be of historic significance and marked it as the beginning of an esteemed phase in the fraternal relations and the selfless cooperation between the parties, governments, and people of the two countries.

The Presidium of the Revolution Council approved the proposals and the resolutions of the Council of Ministers regarding: the law on the preservation of historic and cultural relics; appendix four of the passport law; appendix five of the civil servants law; the abolition of the existing law on accounting; the approval of the inspectorate appointments; and a number of other issues and problems and issued necessary instructions.

The Presidium of the Revolution Council, in view of the fact that historic and cultural relics represent all the people of the country and are an indication of the positive contribution of man in the development of human culture, agreed that the preservation of these historic and cultural relics is a duty of the DRA people and government. The law on preservation and historic and cultural relics, in 77 articles, was approved and passed. This will become law after publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The Presidium of the Revolution Council, in view of some of the difficulties, especially to those patriots who for a number of years have been studying or working outside the country, and meanwhile wish to maintain their ties with their people and country, and also as a further convenience for the countrymen, approved appendix four on the passport law, which includes eight articles. This law is effective from the date of the approval of the Presidium of the Revolution Council. Its contents shall be brought to the attention of the countrymen separately.

In the meeting of the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the DRA, appendix five of the civil servants law, containing 30 articles, was approved. This appendix, which shall be law after appearing in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, provides further ease and concessions to the academic personnel of the universities of Afghanistan both in the course of their work and in retirement.

The Presidium of the Revolution Council approved the proposal of the Council of Ministers regarding the abolition of the law investigating the accounts [of government] which was issued on 1 April 1968. The law is no longer applicable to the present situation. The Presidium of the Revolution Council also made a decision about the provision on the inspectorate.

USSR'S TIKHONOV THANKS KARMAL FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD241750 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A reply telegram addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolution Council and prime minister, has arrived in Kabul from USSR Premier N. Tikhonov, thanking Karmal for his congratulatory telegram on the occasion of his appointment. The text of the telegram is as follows:

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, Kabul:

As premier of the USSR I thank you for your congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of my appointment. I wish you a good health and prosperity and hope for further successes of the people of Afghanistan in the construction of a new life.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

KABUL PROFILES NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW

LD241538 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that the approval of the DRA ambassador and extraordinary representative to Moscow, Dr Habib Mangal, which was requested previously of the USSR Government, was received recently.

Here is a brief biography of Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the DRA Revolution Council and the DRA ambassador-designate and extraordinary representative to Moscow:

Habib Mangal was born in 1946 in the Musa Khil district of Mangal, Paktia Province, of a toiling Pashtun peasant family. He completed his studies at the baccalaureate level in the Rahman Baba school and received a degree in medicine from Kabul University. He graduated from Kabul University in 1975.

Dr Habib Mangal became a member of the PDPA in 1965. He was not a government official prior to the Sawr Revolution; he was a professional worker for the party. He was imprisoned in 1972 because of his political activities in Kabul University. He was a member of the Afghan Universities Students Union in 1972. He was assistant secretary of the party committee in Kabul University and worked as the secretary of the provincial committee of Paktia Province after graduating from the university in 1975. Dr Mangal worked as a doctor in the Province of Samangan in the months of July and August 1978.

He was imprisoned in October and November 1978; he was in the Pol-e Charkhi prison until 27 December 1979 as a political prisoner.

He was appointed a full member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolution Council by the Central Committee First Plenum on 27 December. He worked as assistant to the Department of Social Organization Affairs of the PDPA Central Committee. Dr Habib Mangal is married and has one son. In addition to Pashto and Dari he also speaks English.

NUR AHMAD NUR, PDPA DELEGATION DEPART FOR BULGARIA

LD231838 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Nur Admad Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium, left for Sofia today at the head of a party delegation at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Politburo, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA; Lt Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and director of the Justice and Defense Departments of the Party Central Committee; 'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general; some other members of the DRA Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers and the ambassadors of the USSR and People's Republic of Bulgaria in Kabul were present at Kabul International Airport to say farewell.

Taher Shah Paykargar, candidate member of the party Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council is also a member of the delegation.

DOST CIRCULATES DOCUMENT AT UN ON PAKISTANI AGGRESSION

LD220012 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister and chairman of the DRA delegation to the 35th UN General Assembly session, had a friendly meeting on 17 November with the representatives of 30 nonaligned countries and explained to them the revolution and the current conditions in Afghanistan.

The DRA foreign minister made a speech at the United Nations on the afternoon of 17 November to explain the treacherous and inhuman activities of the counterrevolutionary elements vis-a-vis the people of Afghanistan and the aid that is rendered to them by the capitalist countries. Shah Mohammad Dost also had a friendly meeting on 18 November with the representatives of the friendly countries and exchanged views with them.

According to another report, a list of airspace violations and other aggressions by Pakistan against the DRA has been distributed. Many examples of aggression by the Pakistani Air Force against Afghan territory from 1978 to 1980 are given, and those acts of aggressions in 1980 are emphasized.

Dost Returns to Kabul

LD241736 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, who had headed the DRA delegation to the UN General Assembly, returned home today.

Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee responsible for the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolution Council, high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a personnel from the USSR Embassy in Kabul welcomed the foreign minister at Kabul International Airport.

MINISTERIAL DELEGATION VISITS ARMED FORCES EXERCISE

LD231833 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The exercise of the DRA Armed Forces ground and Air Force units in the Provinces of Parvan, Kabul, Nangarhar and Ghazni is continuing successfully.

A delegation which included Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and minister of communications; Defense Minister Maj Gen Mohammad Rafi', Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, and Dr Najib, director general of the Khalq security unit, visited a location of the exercise today where they examined the ground forces' combat readiness, field training and instruction and the air force's flying and found them to be of a high and satisfactory standard. In the final part of the exercise plans for the organization of civil defense, the formation of revolution defense groups and the employment of police units will be implemented.

A spokesman for the army security department said of this and in order to inform us: all residents of Kabul and other cities, as well as all those who enter cities and towns, ought to carry their identity cards, and those persons who have reached draft age are to report to the appropriate recruitment centers.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S BARIALAY ADDRESSES POLITICAL SEMINAR

LD242056 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The fifth seminar of political instructors of the Kabul city party organization, the armed forces, the Democratic Youth Organization and trade unions of Afghanistan, was opened today in the hall of the Public Health Building. In this seminar discussions were held in connection with the political situation and the further enhancement of the instruction task between the party and social organizations and the masses of the people.

At the beginning of the seminar Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Department of the party's Central Committee, spoke about the fraternal friendship between the Afghan people and the Soviet people, and all-round revolutionary links as an important requisite of the victories of the Sawr Revolution and the building of a new, just society in Afghanistan. During his speech, Mahmud Barialay refered to the historical importance of the visit to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the DPAP Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA. He said: the people of Afghanistan will never forget the value of friendship and cooperation of the USSR.

Later, Brig Gen Kol Aqa, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and chief of the Political Affairs Department of the armed forces, explained the role of the USSR's economic and educational cooperation with our country, and the results of the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. Nasem (Julya), chief of the propaganda, circulation and political instruction section of the PDPA Central Committee, and Sharniwal, (?deputy) of the Kabul city committee, spoke about the political situation and enhancing the task of education and training between the above mentioned organizations and the masses of the people.

PAKISTANI JUDGE TAKES REFUGE IN AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Report

GF211615 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Here is a news report for social circles in Afghanistan and the region. International news agencies recently reported that Ghulam Safdar Ali Shah, a well-known judge on the Pakistan Supreme Court, had resigned because of the oppression and unlawful character of the Pakistani military government.

Ghulam Sardar Ali Shah is one of three Pakistani judges who, in spite of coercion and threats from Pakistani military ruler Ziaul Haq and his cronies, voted in favor of the innocence of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister of Pakistan. Sarwar Ali Shah decided to leave Pakistan for Afghanistan to protest the atrocities and oppression of the Pakistani military rulers and to expose their crimes. During his stay in Afghanistan he addressed a press conference, the details of which will be released in tomorrow's program. He exposed the atrocities and crimes of Pakistan's military rulers that have become unbearable for Pakistanis.

Interview With Judge

LD222136 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Interview with former Pakistani Supreme Court Judge Safdar Shah on 22 November in Kabul--recorded; interviewer speaks in Dari, with questions translated into English; Judge Safdar Shah speaks in English with answers translated into Dari]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] As our listeners know from our news broadcasts, yesterday Safdar Shah, one of the famous judges of Pakistan's Supreme Court, resigned his post in protest against the lawbreaking and oppression of the military government of Pakistan and because of the persecution by the Pakistani Government's secret police and its military and civilian spies. In order to oppose the oppressions and lawbreaking of the oppressive military rulers of Pakistan and to disclose their repeated crimes, he was forced to leave Pakistan and, through arduous ways, entered Afghanistan.

Judge Safdar Shah, who is one of the three judges of Pakistan's Supreme Court, during his stay in Kabul participated in a press conference during which he revealed some facts relevant to the illegal activities of the Government of Pakistan. We now present this conference to you:

[Question] Judge Safdar Shah of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, May I ask you why and in what circumstances you had to leave Pakistan?

[Answer] In answer to this or to any other question, I want to say a few brief words. Please remember that [passage indistinct]. I want to tell you that I want to go to London and hold a large press conference. In that conference I shall explain fully why I had to leave Pakistan. I want to say that I have served my country for 25 years as jurist in the cities of Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and [words indistinct] high court of Peshawar and in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. You can imagine how much a person who has devoted 25 years of his life (?to an institution) must love that institution. With this background I left Pakistan because of a question of conscience.

(?My fate was determined) when the Bhutto case came to Pakistan's Supreme Court for adjudication. Bhutto was not my friend, I ought to be offended by Bhutto because of an ameadment to Pakistan's constitution as a result of which I was retired 8 years before my time as chief justice of the Peshawar court. I accepted the retirement, but General Zia later accepted me as Supreme Court judge, a post to which I did not apply and which I was not anxious to hold.

[Question] Why did you choose to come to Kabul and how did you manage to get here?

[Answer] This is a very interesting question: I shall give the details to this question in a London press conference. Now I just want to say that the Government of General Zia would never permit me to leave Pakistan.

Friends, relatives and advisers told me not to go via Kabul for I might face trouble; but I answered that I am (?Pashtun) and prefer to go via Kabul th[illegible]ia India. You might be surprised to know that a Pakistani Supreme Court judge t[illegible]led in the mountains on foot and on muleback for 3 days in order to reach Afg[illegible]istan. After all, what was my fault that I had to (?accept) so much distress and so much physical discomfort, particularly when I am not a young man?

[Question] How do you assess the conditions in Afghanistan during your short stay in this country? Can you give us your opinion on this?

[Answer] Well, my experience is confined to the cities of Jalalabad and Kabul, which I have seen. Before coming to Afghanistan, I used to read in the local press that the situation in Afghanistan is abnormal and that the city of Kabul is ruled from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. by the rebels and [words indistinct]. In spite of the false propaganda, I found that life in the cities of Kabul and Jalalabad during daylight hours is absolutely normal, the (?bazaar) is full of activity, the shops are loaded with merchandise and people go about their normal tasks (?and are in no kind of danger). About night I want to say that I have tried to listen hard to hear a gunshot but I haven't heard one shot. I was very keen to look for [words indistinct] Russian activities in Kabul and Jalalabad, but I was disappointed because I haven't seen one anywhere.

I am very grateful to all of you. Although I tried to keep myself away from the journalists, you have found me. I couldn't say anything else but the facts about my coming to Afghanistan. I thank you.

Kabul: BBC Distorts Interview

LD231530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The imperialist propaganda machinery continually embarks on lying and distorting facts. Accordingly, the BBC--that machine of British lies--has misrepresented a press conference by Safdar Shah, a judge from the Pakistan high court, which was broadcast by DRA radio and television after its 0745 newscast on 23 November.

In the course of this interview he accused two Pakistani judges, who had collaborated with the Pakistani military ruler, Gen Ziaul Haq, and who tried to change his views about Pakistan's former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. In fact, as Safdar Shah said in his interview, he followed his conscience and voted for Mr Bhutto's innocence. After the investigation of the case of Pakistan's former prime minister, the two judges of the Pakistan high court, who were not on good terms with him, attempted to obstruct him in collusion with Ziaul Haq.

This is what Safdar Shah said in his radio and television interview, whereas the BBC has completely distorted his words. As we said before, once again the capacity of the BBC to lie and distort the facts has been revealed. BAKHTAR has deemed the above revelation necessary in order to expose the imperialist lying capacity and to correct the interview by Safdar Shah, which was misrepresented.

KABUL: FOUR IRANIANS ARRESTED ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY MISSION'

LD221844 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Four Iranians who had illegally come to our country on a counterrevolutionary mission were arrested recently by the security forces in Herat. They confessed their inhuman activities at a news conference today.

The four, Mortaza [name indistinct], 'Abas 'Ali (Masjedi), Mahmud Agha (Shahidi) and Mohammad Tehrani, were interviewed by BAKHTAR, HAQIQATE ENQLABE SAWR, DARAFSHE JAWANAN, ANIS, HIWAD and Kabul NEW TIMES, and ZHWANDON magazine at the Foreign Ministry. Some cultural attaches of foreign embassies were also present. [words indistinct] Confessed having carried out criminal actions against women, men, children, youths and elders. A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that at the end of the press conference, which was held at the Stor Palace at the Foreign Ministry, the deputy for publications of the Ministry of Information and Culture, Sarwar Yorish, talked about imperialism and the interference of sinister reaction. He said, the (?presence) of these counterrevolutionary Iranians once again brings to light the shameless interference of foreigners in our internal affairs. The statement of the country's security authority regarding this was read by an official at the press conference. The report on this press conference will br brought to the attion of our beloved countrymen in the near future via the media.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS MORE VICTORIES OVER REBEL GROUPS

Nimruz Band Eliminated

LD221554 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Various bands of rebels who for some time now have been causing distress to people in various parts of Nimruz Province were recently eliminated through the courageous cooperation of security forces and party activists. A source stated that a large number of American and Chinese arms were captured from these hired mercenary groups who, on the instructions of their imperialist masters, are shamelessly interfering in our internal affairs and cause the killing of women, men and children in our country.

Laghman Rebel Leader Killed

LD231908 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] A leader of the rebel group who took part in intimidating and disrupting the peaceful life of the toiling people of the Alingar district of Laghman Province, was recently eliminated in the village of (Kasoko) in this district, by the security forces with the cooperation of the people of this area. A source in the security forces of this province said that this destroyer, who was known as Moder Majid and is an inhabitant of Kasor village in the Alingar district in Laghman Province, carried out looting, plundering and murder and stole from cars and houses in collusion with counterrevolutionaries or the mercenaries of American imperialism.

Takhar Group Crushed

GF241543 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A gang of counterrevolutionaries and traitors that had been disrupting the peaceful life of the people of Takhar and its environs was crushed recently by the armed forces and noble people of the province. According to an official source in Takhar, weapons of Chinese, U.S. and Pakistani origin were recovered.

More Takhar Rebels Liquidated

LD241554 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A number of counterrevolutionaries and traitors of the homeland who were engaged for some time in armed struggle and murder in the vicinity of Takhar Province, distrubing the calm and peaceful life of the toiling people of that area, were recently liquidated by the security force with the cooperation of the noble people, mainly in the villages of (Sarai-sing) and Khayatan.

A source in the security forces of that province said that various kinds of American, Chinese and Egyptian weapons, and a large number of bullets, antitank missiles and mines were seized from the thieves and destroyers.

Similarly, two groups of these thieves and murderers who were engaged in stealing and robbery and who looted from some of the citizens of Taloqan city money and household property were recently captured by the police. A Takhar police source said that these thieves and robbers are under further investigation.

AFGHAN DEFECTOR PAKTIAWAL INTERVIEW WITH ROME L'ESPRESSO

LD211611 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 16 Nov 80 p 65-66

[Michael Koehler interview with former Afghan representative to UNESCO Mohammad Paktiawal "Afghanistan: Is the West Just Watching?"--date not given]

[Text] Mohammed Paktiawal, a high official of the Afghan Education Ministry and his country's delegate to the UNESCO conference in Belgrade, condemned Soviet repression in his country from that platform, then he settled in West Germany. We interviewed him.

Question: What prompted you to make such a move?

Answer: For 12 years the Soviets have been alternatively supporting one or another of the two Afghan Communist Parties, the Khalq and the Parcham. The present premier, Babrak Karmal, belongs to the Parcham. Recently the Soviets have been supporting him, even too determinedly. Indeed on 17 December 1979 they entered Afghanistan with troops, invading the country. Only some days later did Barbak Karmal and his followers, armed with Soviet-made weapons, arrive in Kabul from Moscow. So it was not Karmal who summoned the Soviets to our aid, still less the Afghan people; they came to help without being asked.

Question: Agreed, Afghanistan is now occupied by the Soviets. What are the prospects?

Answer: The Soviets readily talk about human rights and speak a great number of fine words. The fact remains that in Afghanistan the Soviets have killed tens of thousands of innocent people--women, old people and children-- with missiles, tanks, artillery and even chemical weapons. They have destroyed entire villages and cities. In Kabul's central jail they have shot dead or buried alive, with bulldozers, over 16,000 citizens. They were influential people--university teachers, clerics...

Question: This is all a little reminiscent of horror stories.

Answer: If you do not believe me, try excavating in the vicinity of the Pol-e Charkhi firing range and you will find thousands of corpses. These assassinations have been announced by Afghan radio too.

Question: When did you think it was time to flee?

Answer: I strongly opposed communism from the start and after the pro-Soviets seized power in 1978. I continued to struggle then. After the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan I witnessed the killing of my fellow nationals and my country's destruction by Soviet hands. All I could do, therefore, as a delegate to the UNESCO conference in Belgrade, was to inform public opinion in the free world. I could no not more than that for my homeland.

Question: You have said that 90 percent of the population are opposed to Babrak Karmal's regime. Perhaps this is because Karmal is Moscow's man?

Answer: Of course, the present government is not an Afghan Government. Babrak Karmal arrived in Afghanistan after the Russian invasion. Not 90 percent but 99 percent of the Afghan people are opposed to Karmal. There is nobody in Afghanistan who sides with or supports him: Without the Soviet Army he could not govern.

Question: What type of government do the Afghan people want?

Answer: The Afghans want freedom, in other words they want the Russians to leave the country. Once the Russians have gone there will not even be a Communist Party in Afghanistan. It will then be up to the Afghan people themselves to decide what kind of government they want. It will be an Islamic Government, a real democracy with free elections.

Question: Your wife and children are still in Afghanistan. Are you not afraid that the Russians might persecute them in retaliation?

Answer: I considered all the possible consequences of my escape. I do not even know whether my family are still alive or whether they have been arrested. I think about my loved ones a great deal. Amnesty International and the German Red Cross are going to do all they can to save them.

Question: Did you even discuss the idea of escaping with your family?

Answer: No, I could not discuss it with my wife and children. In fact I was afraid that they would not be able to keep the secret; then any chance of escaping would have been lost.

Question: Why have you chosen the FRG as your place of exile?

Answer: I am happy to be here. The Afghan people are linked with the FRG by longstanding friendship. The FRG is a constitutional state, a real democracy, and from here I can inform public opinion about my country's situation in the best possible way.

Question: How do you judge the behavior of West Germany, the United States and the other Western nations with respect to the Soviet invasion? What do you expect from them?

Answer: Until the Russian invasion Afghanistan was a free neutral country outside any kind of bloc. The free countries--that is the ones that belong to no blocs--and the Islamic countries have simply looked on. They have done none of the things that the Afghan people and I myself would have expected them to do. Nor has the United Nations achieved anything. This is why we cannot consider ourselves satisfied. For us to be satisfied the Soviets would have to leave Afghanistan unconditionally. We want to regain our freedoms.

Question: Are you referring to an economic boycott of the USSR, for instance?

Answer: The fact that Afghanistan is now in danger is of concern not only to Afghanistan. The Russians have always wanted to reach the sea and the Persian oil wells via our country. Therefore, Europe's security is also threatened. All nations must undertake to halt Soviet colonialism and its hegemonic tendency.

Question: Do you believe that the USSR intends to invade Iran and Pakistan too?

Answer: The Russians have not yet even conquered Afghanistan, only the capital and a few cities are in their hands. The country is in fact controlled by the Afghan liberation army. Therefore, as things stand, I consider a Soviet invasion of Iran or Pakistan unlikely. The world can simply look on until the Soviets have completely conquered Afghanistan. In the unfortunate event of this happening, then there would be trouble.

Question: What are your plans? Will you be staying in Germany?

Answer: I hope to secure political asylum, after which my only thoughts will be to save my family. This will be possible, however, only with the help of the German Government and press. At present I do not even know whether my house is still standing, whether it is garrisoned by tanks or occupied by soldiers. My only wish is to have news of my family: I want to know whether my wife and children are in prison or whether they have already been killed.

ALGERIANS TO DELIVER REPLY ON HOSTAGES TO U.S. 25 NOV

LD250028 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0010 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] On their return from Tehran where they delivered the U.S. reply to the four Iranian conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, the Algerian delegation yesterday met Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia and reported on their mission in Iran.

It has been learned that the same Algerian delegation will be leaving Algiers today for Washington to deliver the reply of the Iranian authorities to the U.S. Government.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES CONSTITUTION PROTECTION MEMBERS

GF241405 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, received this morning Hojjat ol-Eslam (Ahmad Shannati) and Hojjat ol-Eslam (Yosef Sani'i), members of the council for the protection of the Constitution. During the meeting the two members held discussions with the imam.

KHAMENE'I REPORTS ON 24 NOV DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD242224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2038 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A session of the Supreme Defense Council was held tonight under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, and in the presence of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council; the acting joint chief of staff; the defense minister and commander of the air force; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, the commander of the guards corps; and the official in charge of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council in one of the towns of Khuzestan Province.

A PARS correspondent reports that the general situation on the war fronts and the manner in which the combatants of the revolution will confront and counter the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary elements was discussed and reviewed.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, secretary and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, spoke to the PARS correspondent after the council meeting tonight, which lasted until 2300, about the topics discussed and reviewed. He said: At this session a report on the situation on the fronts was brought up and according to this our situation in the western regions and on the Baveysi, Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts has improved from the quantitative and qualitative standpoints, and the valiant tribesmen are also actively present there.

He added: Our forces over the past 2 days have had considerable successes on the Susangerd and Abadan fronts and in the Ahvaz region.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: At this session, the necessary decisions were adopted regarding the continuation of operations on the various war fronts and these were communicated to the officials concerned.

He further said: Another topic that was discussed concerned the way in which the tribesmen in various parts of the country could cooperate with the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The secretary of the Supreme Defense Council added: Another topic raised concerned the effectiveness of our foreign publicity.

One can say that our foreign publicity situation has improved a great deal in recent days, and a number of correspondents from various countries, particularly from the Third World countries, have been invited to come to Iran early next week. Perhaps it is due to the recently improved foreign publicity situation that more sympathy and cooperation is being expressed than in the past by certain individuals in the Arab countries, and even in European countries. For example, 50 French surgeons have volunteered to come to Iran to help those affected by the war. At present, similar offers have been received from Pakistani surgeons and others which it was decided to welcome.

In conclusion, the secretary of the Supreme Defense Council stated: An Iraqi citizen residing in (Hillah) has sent 1,000 Iraqi dinars to help Iranian combatants on the war fronts; this can be regarded as an example of the warm sentiments of the fraternal Iraqi nation toward the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MAJLIS SESSIONS CANCELED; 25 NOV SESSION MANDATORY

LD241232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the following announcement was issued today by the standing committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly:

In the name of God. The public meetings of the Majlis on 23 and 24 November were not held, as a number of deputies were abroad and some others were in battle zones. Consequently, being short of two deputies, the necessary quorum was not achieved. We now inform the other honorable deputies that it is necessary for them to attend the next meeting which is to be held at 0800 on Tuesday, 25 November.

BANI-SADR INSPECTS FIGHTER BASE AT ESFAHAN

LD241730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, this morning Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his entourage arrived in Esfahan and inspected the various parts of the eighth fighter base in this city. During this inspection, the presiuent gave a speech to a gathering of the valiant personnel of the base and praised them for their courage and steadfastness.

At the end of this ceremony, one of the personnel of the eighth fighter base at Esfahan also made a speech.

REPORTAGE ON RAFSANJANI ACTIVITIES IN SYRIA 24-25 NOV

Address to Syrian Parliament

LD250954 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis), who had arrived in the Syrian capital of Damascus from Algeria and Libya Sunday, attended a session of the Syrian Parliament and delivered a speech before the Syrian representatives and officials. In the first part of his speech, Mr Rafsanjani referred to the real motivations behind the Iraqi-imposed war.

Mr Rafsanjani out of hand rejected the claims of Saddam about Iran as having disrespected the 1975 Algerian accord.

He told the representatives of the Syrian people that the genuine support of the popular governments of the Arab world such as Algeria, Libya and Syria for Iran and our revolution is a clear indication that there is no war between the Arabs and Iran, rather it is struggle between the revolutionary forces and counterrevolutionaries in the region.

The speaker of Majlis emphasized that at the present time the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have the upper hand in all battles and that the Islamic Republic anticipates that the Saddam regime will be overthrown by the Iraqi people shortly.

In conclusion, Mr Rafsanjani said: The Iraqi people should prepare themselves for running their country without Saddam and the Syrian people should assist their brethren in Iraq so that after Saddam, Iraq and its army can be rebuilt and then all of us can unite in building a united front in the east against the Zionist state. Of course, the present Jordanian regime can play no part in this union.

Mr Rafsanjani sincerely thanked the Syrians for their support, for that of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Following the conclusion of Mr Rafsanjani's remarks, Mr Mahmud Hadid, speaker of the Syrian Parliament told the Iranian delegation that the people of Syria, under the leadership of President al-Asad, greatly desire to see the Islamic revolution of Iran firmly established because the consolidation of their revolution would be a great step forward toward the freedom of the Arab world from the cage of imperialism.

Mahmud Hadid, continuing to address the Iranian delegation said: "Today we are the host of the representatives of a nation which, with bravery and courage, expelled the evil which was supporting the regime usurping Jerusalem and which was an enemy of the Arab peoples. A nation which fights in the same stronghold as we do in our fight against the usurper Zionist, and which has announced a jihad in this respect, has now been violated in the region for its uncompromising stance towards imperialism and its lackeys. We are well aware that the United States and international Zionism inspired this war in order to weaken the Islamic revolution of Iran because they fully know that the Islamic revolution of Iran is one of the hardest [words indistinct].

(?Syria) will always support the Islamic revolution of Iran and we hope that our Muslim brother nation of Iran will become victorious in their war with imperialism."

Visit to Holy Tomb

JN241944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani this morning visited Az-Zaynabiyah quarter in Damascus and the holy tomb of As-Sayyidan Zaynab, peace be upon her. He also visited the tomb of Dr 'Ali Shari'ati, the martyr of the Islamic revolution, and read the first verse of the Koran.

PARS adds that the Iraqi deportees who accompanied Hajjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani chanted the following slogans: "There is no god but God, and Saddam is his enemy," and "God is one and Khomeyni is a leader." An Iraqi deportee addressed Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, saying: Imam Khomeyni is not only your leader, he is also our imam. We have [words indistinct] since the first day and we are today renewing our allegiance.

Hajjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani then left for the National Command headquarters to hold discussions with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general.

Damascus Coverage of Visit

For Damascus coverage of Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani's visit to Syria, see the Syria section of the 25 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

ARDEKANI MEETS WITH PDRY PRIME MINISTER

GF241425 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Dubayy, Dr 'Ali Shams Ardekani, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran who is at the moment visiting the PDRY, met yesterday with the PDRY prime minister to explain Iran's stand. The PDRY prime minister asked the Iranian envoy: Now that the U.S. conspiracy in the Iraqi war has failed, why is Iraq continuing this war?

Dr Shams Ardekani answered: First, in order to justify intervention by U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf. For this reason, they are seeking to escalate this war so as to include all states of the region.

Second, in order to create hatred between the Arabs and Iran. A policy was implemented before, during the time of the buried shah; since the buried shah is hated by the Iranian people, these plans have failed. However, the new U.S. gendarme is trying to reestablish hatred between the Arab peoples and Iran so that the masters can plunder Iranian and Arab resources.

Third, the other goal sought by Baghdad's regime is to hinder Iran's effective revolutionary role in the liberation of Palestine and thus seek an excuse for Iraq's lack of participation in the liberation of Palestine.

Dr Shams Ardekani added: Iran did not start the war and has no desire to continue or escalate it. It was Iraq which started the war and which seeks to escalate it further.

The PDRY prime minister then said: Our spirit and faith are with the Islamic revolution. We are confident that the powers opposing imperialism will be able to uproot the imperilaist agents and their lackeys in the region.

The PDRY prime minister added: The Iranian revolution, through the unity of all sides in Iran, was able to topple the regime of the buried shah and will, God willing, create an anti-imperialist climate, not only in this region, but throughout the world. The PDRY prime minister concluded by wishing the Iranian people happiness and continuing victories.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY MEETS WITH TRANSPORT MINISTER

GF241406 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Hungarian ambassador met with Roads and Transport Minister Musa Kalantari today. During the meeting transport and communications were discussed. The Hungarian ambassador said his country will offer to assist the Iranian Government in the fields of transport and communications.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES PLAN TO MAKE UP LOST OIL REVENUE

LD241101 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT correspondent interview with Iranian Minister of State and Plan and Budget Organization Chief Musa Khayyer: "How the Government's War Budget Is To Be Secured;" date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What sources of revenue are to replace oil?

[Answer] This is one of our principal economic difficulties. What we should do if there were no oil is a question that has always existed. There are those who perhaps feel that there is no answer to the question but, as the imam has said: "Every cloud has a silver lining." Some good has to come out of the economic sanctions and the imposed war in that we are striving through our very own revolutionary and monolithic forces to put our idle factories, agricultural lands and capital, to work again and this will be an enormous source of income.

Our agricultural and industrial enterprises will be activated, given good manpower management and all-round self-sacrifice, and with this the correct utilization of non-oil resources will begin. As an example, if the clothing, food and other industries begin to produce and develop, the rusty wheels will be lubricated. This in itself will be a source of revenue, partially replacing oil income.

Budget Deficit

[Question] Do we have a budget deficit and, if so, how large is it?

[Answer] Clearly, when we have lost 1 trillion rials' worth of oil revenue, we shall have a deficit, despite all measures taken and despite all the efforts of the people and the executive organs to increase revenue from other sources or to make spending cuts. However, this budget deficit will still be proportionately less than the 1357 budget of the shah's regime.

Eliminating the Budget Deficit

[Question] Lawful taxes must be paid by the well-to-do class, and a campaign must be launched to increase the efficiency of the tax collection system. As far as possible, lawful taxes must be collected. In addition, there should be reliance on Treasury bonds and no-interest bonds.

Public borrowing may take two forms: Either through the issue of Treasury bonds as in the past, or by means of other bonds, no-interest bonds, which are of greater importance at this time.

Treasury Bonds

[Question] To eliminate the budget deficit, will Treasury bills be issued to the people at large, and how in practice will this be accomplished?

[Answer] The bank authorities, the Finance Ministry and the Plan and Budget Organization are currently studying the details of the precise manner in which it will be implemented, but in principle, as has been said, there will be two types: One will be based on the efforts of the millions of the masses, who are fighting the holy war with their lives at stake and who will certainly show self-sacrifice in this situation, since they have declared that they are prepared to lend to their own government, while the other source will be money in circulation and owned by the wealthy classes who wish to put their funds to better use. These unused funds can be bought from them against Treasury bonds and spent on useful projects, and the government or the people's representative will guarantee that the funds will assuredly be used beneficially, that is, to revive idle plants and to create a healthy level of economic activity. We shall, of course, revive idle plants with the aid of the millions of the masses, most of whom are employed in agricultural and industrial enterprises.

Profit on Capital

[Question] Will profit accrue to those purchasing Treasury bonds or not and, in principle, do you believe in giving interest on capital or not?

[Answer] As I have said, reliance will be placed on the issue of Treasury bonds, and the government will guarantee a share in the profits for those who invest in useful projects. There are people who are prepared to purchase Treasury bonds and put idle funds to use, and they will receive profits guaranteed by the government.

SPOKESMAN ON MOKRI, KIDNAPPED MINISTER, SAUDI TIES

LD241731 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Nov 80 p 2

[KEYHAN correspondent 15 November interview with Iranian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Jamshid Haqgu: "Dr Mokri, Iran's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, No Longer in Office"; place not given]

[Text] In a discussion with KEYHAN today concerning Dr Mokri's no longer being Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Jamshid Haqgu announced that, following recent events resulting in the recall of Dr Mokri from Moscow, the latter "in practice no longer holds office as Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union and, as far as I have been informed, a new ambassador has been appointed and is to be sent to replace him."

In reply to a question asking what fresh steps had been taken regarding the request by Iran that the Soviet authorities cease arms supplies to Iraq, Dr Haqgu stated: "The Soviet ambassador and I have had a number of meetings over the past few days, and at each of these he has emphasized that the Soviet Government is not giving military aid to Iraq."

On the steps taken by the Foreign Ministry to free the Islamic Republic of Iran's oil minister and those with him, Dr Haqgu said: "In talks with me, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim assured me that he had put pressure on the Iraqi Government to release the Iranian oil minister and those with him, and he expressed the hope that a rapid conclusion would be reached. In addition, indirect measures have been taken by certain influential OPEC authorities to have them released." Dr Haqgu would not say who these authorities were, but noted that no new information had been received so far on the fate of the oil minister and those with him, Under Secretaries Bushehri and Yahyavi.

In conclusion, Dr Haqgu commented as follows on future diplomatic relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia and on whether measures would be taken involving a reduction in the level of diplomatic relations, as happened in the case of Jordan: "I cannot give an accurate view of this at present."

LIBYAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS

JN231914 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent interviewed 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, general secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress.

In answer to a question on whether Egypt and the United States can threaten the Libyan-Syrian merger, Brother al-'Ubyadi responded: The Libyan-Syrian merger was [word indistinct] by the national assemblies in both countries and it cannot be tampered with or abandoned. The Libyan and Syrian peoples are ready to face any conspiracy.

On the Egyptian-U.S. joint maneuvers in Egypt, Brother al-'Ubaydi said: Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has frankly announced that such maneuvers enhance Libya's position and that the Libyan people are prepared to confront any plot.

KHALKHALI WARNS GROWERS OF BANS ON POPPY CULTIVATION

GF211920 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat Ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali, head of the Narcotics Control Board, has warned poppy growers to stop their operations at once; otherwise, they will face serious consequences. Khalkhali has told the gendarmerie, revolution guards and responsible personnel on revolution committees to destroy poppies in the fields, identify individuals defying the ban and take them to the special courts. It may be recalled that 90 ig or heroin, 140 kg of opium, 31 kg of burned opium and 53 kg of hashish were recovered from smugglers last week.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN, CENTRAL REGIONS

Strategic Sumar Positions Captured

LD230620 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0438 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Excerpt] PARS reported the following from Kermanshah last night: According to the latest reports, confirmed by informed military officials, the brave warriors of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Guards of the Islamic Revolution, after 4 days of continuous fighting--while enjoying the support of the artillery fire of the ground forces, and in a few cases, of the Airborne Division and the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran--created a (?matchless) saga on the Sumar front. With a calculated offensive they cleansed the strategic positions and heights of the enemy forces one after the other, and by inflicting heavy casualties and destroying much enemy military equipment, they were eventually positioned on the strategic heights overlooking Sumar. Now, with complete control over the region, they hold the initiative on the Sumar front.

At present, the battle continues to mop up that front of the infidel Ba'thist forces of Iraq, with complete coordination between the brave forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic, the Guards of the Islamic Revolution and other warriors.

During this battle, a number of the combative forces of the Islamic Republic and self-sacrificing Guards of the Islamic Revolution were martyred and [words indistinct] with their martyrdom.

According to a PARS correspondent, the battle continued on the Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts with an exchange of artillery fire and guerrilla operations yesterday afternoon.

Battle Reports From Western Fronts

LD231148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS and Central News Bureau correspondents from the west of the country, fighting between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the Ba'thist infidel mercenaries is continuing on all the western fronts of the country and both sides are using their artillery to pound the other side's positions.

A report by the Central News Bureau correspondent in Kermanshah says that intense fighting is continuing in the (Rijab) and (Bezorabad) post areas and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the cooperation of the operations headquarters of the guards corps in (Karane-e Gharb) district and the imam's devotees, dealt fatal blows to enemy forces last night and this morning on that front. According to this report, since 0600 today more than 20 Iraqi mercenaries have been killed in the fighting and a tank and several heavy vehicles belonging to the invaders have been destroyed by the true defenders of the Islamic revolution in the (Bezorabad) area.

This report says that on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qowrmish fronts fighting is going on between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the forces of blasphemy.

On these fronts, while dealing heavy blows on the enemy, our forces have succeeded in making some progress. The report from the PARS correspondent says that our combatants won the enemy positions and captured a quantity of ammunition belonging to the enemy. During the past 24 hours, in the Qowrmish region 18 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed while fighting against the defenders of Islam and an enemy tank was also destroyed.

According to the same report, a quantity of enemy ammunition was set on fire, and the resulting fire and smoke was still visible this morning. One of our military brothers gave his life for Islam on that front and, according to reports, enemy forces shelled the residential areas in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab with their long-range artillery after suffering heavy losses.

A report from the Central News Bureau correspondent says that on the Gilan-e Gharb front fighting is still continuing and the heroes of the gendarmerie, guards corps and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran have succeeded in making considerable progress. The latest report received from the Gilan-e Gharb front says that since this morning more than 10 of Saddam's mercenaries have been killed there and a quantity of ammunition and two enemy vehicles were destroyed. According to a PARS report this morning from Gilan-e Gharb, the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran during a 10-hour guerrilla attack succeeded in destroying three field guns, two vehicles, a missile launching platform and mortar position and several tanks belonging to the enemy, and in forcing the enemy forces to retreat.

According to a PARS correspondent, on the Sumar front the helicopter pilots of the Airborne Division cut the enemy supply lines in a series of courageous operations and assaulted the formations of Saddam's mercenary forces. The same report also says that an Iraqi Ba'thist army commando in charge of an observation post of the artillery of the invading enemy was arrested on the Sumar front and, according to the Same report, yesterday morning two encroaching Iraqi helicopters appeared over Sonqor but the air defense fire of our fighters forced them to flee. A PARS correspondant who contacted the news headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Ilam was informed that yesterday, during the mopping-up operation in the Mehran region, the guards corps succeeded in destroying 70 percent of an ammunition dump and killed a number of enemy personnel. In this battle the defenders of the Islamic revolution did not suffer any losses.

Another report, citing the guards corps, says that our forces continued to do battle and succeeded in destroying a guided-missile-launching platform belonging to the enemy and killed the personnel there.

Intense Fighting Reported

LD240822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0447 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The news unit correspondent dispatched by the Kermanshah center to the battlefronts in the west country, reported the following at 1900 last night:

Intense fighting is continuing on all the fronts in the west country. The combatants of the army of Islam keep on clearing the Ba'thist infidels from the occupied regions.

According to this report, at 1400 yesterday the combatants of the revolution started annihilating the Ba'thist aggressors in the Reyja region, at Bozmirabad post and in the strategic areas of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. In these operations, which lasted 3 hours, two enemy tanks were destroyed and a large number of the personnel of the lackey Ba'th army were killed or wounded.

The same report states: At many other points on the border strip of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin the personnel of the imam's devotees headquarters, the guards corps of Kerend-e Gharb, and the other forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday afternoon managed to kill a number of enemy personnel in several attacks.

According to the latest report by the correspondent of the news unit at the Kermanshah center on the battlefront, the combatants of Islam in the Qowrmish region have managed to destroy several vehicles carrying enemy ammunition. The enemy troops left their weapons behind and were forced to retreat from several strategic points after the attacks by the combatants of Islam.

Gilan-e Gharb Battles

LD240628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0449 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] At 2300 last night a reliable official at the joint staff of the western area operations told the correspondent of the news unit at the Kermanshah center that one infantry battalion of the aggressive Ba'thist enemy has come under the artillery fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Gilan-e Gharb region. As a result of this attack a number of the Ba'thist mercenaries have been wounded or killed.

The same official added: As a result of the fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 1900 yesterday, several enemy artillery positions were put out of action. He also added: At 1230 yesterday two Iraqi Ba'thist army MiG's bombed several residential points in the vicinity of Gilan-e Gharb. There is no accurate information about the casualties and losses.

Meanwhile, a PARS correspondent at 0520 this morning reported from Kermanshah: Last night fighting continued on the fronts of (Kan-e Shakht), Shur-e Shirin, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab between the devotees of Islam and the deceived forces of Saddam's blasphemous regime, with exchanges of artillery fire. According to this report, on the Gilan-e Gharb front two enemy positions have been crushed by the artillery of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front fighting is continuing in the form of night operations. On this front the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran are having considerable success and their fire superiority keeps pushing the aggressive enemy forces back.

MiG Raids

LD241728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran dispatched to the country's western fronts, following Iraqi MiG raids on the country's western provinces today, at 1330 an Iraqi MiG was shot down by the antiaircraft fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its mercenary pilot was killed.

Colonel 'Attari, commander of war operations in the west of the country, reporting this in an interview with our correspondent tonight, said that 3 Iraqi MiG's also attacked Gilan-e Gharb today, about 40 km from the Iraqi border, and bombed the city's residential areas. There are no accurate figures yet regarding the extent of the casualties. According to the same report, several Iraqi MiG's also violated Iran's airspace in the Ilam and Mehran regions today, but they were forced to flee, without having carried out any action, by the antiaircraft fire of the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Regarding the battle on the ground, an informed source at the office of the Kermanshah governor general told our correspondent that on all the western fronts our brave forces, taking the initiative for operations, are continuing the war on all these fronts and that they have maintained their offensive posture.

Fighting on Western, Central Fronts

LD241804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports received from the west of the country, fighting is continuing on all the western fronts and the fighters of Islam are continuing to smash the positions of the forces of blasphemy.

According to these reports, which were received by the Central News Bureau at 1700 today, intense clashes between the defenders of Islam and the forces of blasphemy are continuing in (Murmush) and Dasht-e Zahab.

Today, a group of the Islamic revolution guards of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin, in a series of successful operations supported by artillery fire, destroyed 4 vehicles and a quantity of enemy ammunition and killed nearly 30 of the forces of blasphemy.

On the front of the left [as heard] of the region from 1300 until 1700, when the reported was received, intense clashes continued during which blows were delivered at the mercenary enemy. On this front, 48 of the mercenaries were killed and wounded.

On the central front in Sar-e Ab-e Garm and (Bireh) regions the forces of the revolution mopped up about 2 km of the soil of the homeland from the existence of Ba'thist infidels and killed a number of Ba'thist mercenaries. During the clashes in this region two mortar launchers and a tank belonging to the enemy were destroyed. Three of our valiant soldier brothers were martyred during these operations.

In Rijab, (Bojnurdabad) districts and other districts in this region today the clashes have continued. On this front, the fighters of the Karand operations headquarters and the headquarters of the Feda'iyan-e Imam [devotees of Imam Khomeyni], supported by heavy artillery, destroyed at least 15 enemy vehicles and killed and wounded 80 invading mercenaries of Iraq. In these operations a member of the Feda'iyan-e Imam headquarters was martyred.

According to the latest reports received from this region, a series of strategic heights have been occupied by the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to another report received from this region, at 1500 today, (Nahiya) garrison within Iraqi territory was attacked by long-range artillery of the Islamic fighters and heavy damage was inflicted upon it.

According to reports received from Sumar front, in this region the fighting is continuing and the self-sacrificing heroic forces of Islam this afternoon destroyed 1 enemy tank and killed 46 Ba'thist mercenaries. On this front, two brother guards were martyred.

24 Nov Fighting in Kermanshah

LD250544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] At 2200 yesterday PARS reported from Kermanshah that the body of an Iraqi pilot--whose aggressive MiG was shot down on the Sumar front yesterday--had been taken to Kermanshah by the combatants of Islam.

This Iraqi pilot, whose name was Jasim Mahdi, held the rank of colonel.

The political-ideological representative of the division engaged in the Sumar sector told PARS that the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran also shelled and crushed enemy positions yesterday; they destroyed a tank, crushed several enemy trenches and inflicted losses on the enemy forces. He added: Yesterday (?six) Iraqi MiG's bombed our forces' positions in the Sumar region. One of them was hit by antiaircraft fire and exploded. The combatants of the Islamic Republic witnessed this scene, and their cries of "God is great" echoed everywhere. One of the soldiers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was wounded by the plane's debris and underwent treatment immediately.

In another dispatch from Kermanshah, PARS reported: Yesterday afternoon in battles in Qowrmish, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sarab-e Garm and Rijab, 4 enemy tanks and 15 vehicles were destroyed and more than 100 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded. In these battles two Islamic revolution guards, one of the Imam Khomeyni devotees [Feda'iyan-e Imam Khomeyni], one of the mobilization volunteers, and one army private received the honor of martyrdom, and one of our vehicles was destroyed.

Dasht-e Zahab Clashes

LD250720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] During operations in Dasht-e Zahab yesterday, two Iraqi lookouts were killed and two [words indistinct] vehicles and six trucks carrying enemy equipment were destroyed. The forces of the Islamic Republic opened fire on the enemy and destroyed one tank and two mortar-launching positions and killed 19 of the infidel mercenaries.

According to soldiers at the scene of these operations, after this successful attack many of the enemy personnel who had not been able to [words indistinct] flung them over their shoulders and in their usual cowardly manner fled from the battlefield.

According to another report from the Zahab region, the Iraqi Ba'th forces fired a number of (?delayed-action) rockets at one of the villages in this region, as a result of which a number of people were martyred and others wounded.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION ON SOUTHWESTERN FRONTS

Battle Report From Ahvaz

LD241120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A news dispatch from the Central News Bureau in Ahvaz, received at 1240 today, says: Following demoralization of the Iraqi aggressive forces, suffered after successive and disgraceful defeats on the Khuzestan fronts as well as the enemy's retreats on most fronts, our combative heroes launched a heavy attack on Saddam's mercenary positions in Dub-e Herdan and in the vicinity of the Navard plant. The battle is still continuing.

A Central News Bureau correspondent who visited various Ahvaz streets this morning reports that, while a great many people are seen in the various streets, the shops have remained open and the people enjoy very high morale.

PARS reports that since last night artillery fire by both sides can be heard in the western sectors of Ahvaz, but since this morning the firing has subsided.

Quoting a reliable source in Ahvaz, a PARS correspondent reports: The Islamic defenders yesterday inflicted heavy casualties on the aggressive enemy. A total of 26 tanks, 2 vehicles, 1 bulldozer and 14 enemy vehicles carrying ammunition have been destroyed, with 500 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries having been killed and 26 captured. The same correspondent, in contact with the commander of the Ahvaz army division, learned that the Army of the Islamic Republic this morning forced the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on the northern sector of the Karkheh Kur River to retreat from the strongholds that had been captured; this was achieved by accurate artillery fire by our forces.

Execution of Spy in Ahvaz

GF241429 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] After several sessions the Ahvaz revolution court has declared 'Ali Reza Homayuon-e Farizadeh guilty of espionage, acting against the Islamic Republic, rumormongering, corruption on earth, and waging war against God and His messenger and sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out early this morning.

New Ahvaz Mayor, Governor

GF241540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The governor general of Khuzestan announced today that Brother Mohammad Reza Sharifnia has been appointed governor of Ahvaz. Brother engineer 'Ameri has been named the mayor of Ahvaz. May God grant them success in serving Islam and Muslims.

Ahvaz Red Alert

GF241547 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1540 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners: Please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear denotes red alert conditions. An air raid is imminent. [sound of siren]

Military Successes in Abadan, Ahvaz

LD241740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] In Abadan today, Islam's combatants succeeded in pushing back the Iraqi aggressors by several kilometers from the positions they occupied on the Abadan-Ahvaz road. According to PARS and the Central News Bureau, the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran today brought heavy fire to bear on enemy positions on the Abadan front, and having destroyed part of the enemy war equipment and inflicting appreciable casualties, forced the aggressive forces to retreat, so much so that our combatants were able to clear an area up to the 10 km post on the Abadan-Ahvaz road.

According to the same report, three tank battalions and two enemy mechanized infantry battalions based at this position have been routed in recent days by our artillery fire, and a large quantity of enemy's military equipment has been destroyed, leaving only 50 tanks still in position. According to PARS, in yesterday's battles in Abadan seven of the revolution's self-sacrificing individuals were martyred.

Brave Airborne Division pilots in several operational and reconnaissance sorties on the Ahvaz fronts succeeded in inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

According to PARS, in these operations the Ba'thists were once again ignominously defeated, with 30 killed and 20 wounded. In the operations today, our heroes also destroyed seven tanks, two antiaircraft guns, four recoilless guns, one enemy personnel and equipment bunker, and one tent housing enemy equipment.

In today's sorties today all our combative, Muslim pilots returned safely to their base. PARS, quoting one of the commanders of the country's air bases, reported that his morning the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran flew successive raids on the enemy's reinforced columns and groups in the western border regions of the country. While disrupting the enemy formations and inflicting substantial damage and casualties on them, they prevented the Ba'thist mercenaries from carrying out any war operations. According to the commander of our hawk-like fighters, the fighters returned safely to base after their successful operations.

According to PARS, in yesterday's clashes on Dezful's western front Islam's combatants killed and wounded more than 70 of the mercenary Ba'thist troops. In these clashes one of Islam's self-sacrificing combatants was also martyred and several others were wounded.

Fighting in Ahvaz, Susangerd

LD250643 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, yesterday fighting was still in progress with both sides using artillery on the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts.

On the Dub-e Herdan front, the combatants of Islam, carrying out accurate artillery fire, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The reports received from reliable sources indicate that the enemy forces on this front have been pushed back several kilometers from their positions. On the basis of the same report, the artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday, in their successful operations on the Dub-e Herdan and [name indistinct] fronts in the Ahvaz region managed to destroy three antiaircraft missile pads, seven tanks, one mortar launcher, one personnel carrier, two ammunition vehicles, and two Zil vehicles belonging to the enemy in the village of Shahriyeh.

Also, yesterday our combative heroes of the army Airborne Division, in battles on the Susangerd front managed to destroy three tanks, four guns, and one trench belonging to the aggressive enemy. In these operations they killed 30 Ba'thist mercenaries and wounded 20 others.

PARS quotes the Ahvaz relief and treatment headquarters as saying: Yesterday 11 wounded and 1 martyr from the Ahvaz fronts, and 25 wounded from the Susangerd front were transferred to the hospitals of Ahvaz.

From yesterday afternoon to several hours after dusk the city of Susangerd came under the aggressive enemy five-five and mortar fire. According to PARS, the enemy has reinforced its forces again; in spite of his disgraceful defeats on this front by the army of Islam he is again determined to carry out another extensive attack on Susangerd with the intention of occuping this city before the rainy season, which will begin soon.

Restriction on Susangerd Travel

GF241435 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Susangerd security organization requests all official national organs to avoid sending personnel and convoys, even ambulances, to the city unless they have written orders. This is to counteract the plots of the enemy's fifth column. Those who have personal business in Susangerd are asked to avoid traveling to the city until further notice or they will be stopped from entering.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO CITIZENS OF FARS PROVINCE REPORTED

Ex-Soldiers to Battlefront

GF211650 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1448 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Communique No 17 issued by the Shiraz gendarmerie regiment on 21 November]

[Text] All officers, NCO's and soldiers who completed military service in 1977 in infantry, transportation, armor, health, engineering, combat communications or artillery units and have received their dispatch papers from the military service districts of Shiraz and the companies of Marv Dasht, Sepidan, Abadeh, Sarvestan, Eqlid and the other military service districts of Abarqu, Arsanjan, Zarqan and Surian are informed that if for some reason they have not reported to their place of service and have not been dispatched, they should report for departure to the Shiraz gendarmerie regiment, located on Koran Avenue, at 0700 tomorrow, 22 November.

All personnel who were in the revolution guard corps, navy, air force or police or who were in charge of tribal training and those who have not been called are requested not to report to the gendarmerie regiment on this date. Their dispatch dates will be announced later.

Support for President

GF221756 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Nov 80

Announcement by Fars Central Revolution Guards' committee--no date given]

[Text] "Do you know of a president anywhere that continuously goes from front to front in different cities?"--Imam Khomeyni.

The guards praise the efforts of Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander of the Islamic Rebpulic's Armed Forces, and announce their support for him. The guards also request complete implementation of the Constitution, the legacy of thousands martyred for God's way, and pray for the victory of the combatant fighter of right against wrong.

Military Training Class

GF221755 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Military training classes will start tomorrow in the Shiraz office of the mobilization of the oppressed headquarters located in the building formerly occupied by Iran-British society. All brothers working for the education department who registered in the mobilization headquarters of the education department should attend the classes starting at 0600 tomorrow.

Sugar Coupons

GF231800 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Announcement issued by Fars sugar organization--no date given]

[Text] The color of sugar coupons indicates the number of people in each family. Sales agents are responsible for checking the number in each family and the color of the coupon. Each individual will receive 800 grams of lump sugar and 400 grams of granulated sugar. Sales agents must receive the AAA coupon. Purchasers must pay 29 rials per kilo for lump sugar and 24 rials per kilo for granulated sugar when handing in their coupons. Any fraudulence must be reported to the Fars sugar organization by telephone.

Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi Inspects War Zone

GF231717 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi gave an interview following his inspection of the battle zone. He said the aim of his tour was to inspect aid operations to the war zone by the Fars reconstruction crusade, aid given to soldiers and the war-stricken. The brothers there have been successful and aid is being donated on a large scale.

He added: I visited the Shiraz reconstruction headquarters in Ahvaz, Hamidiyeh and Azadegan. What attracted my attention was the homeless refugees who are suffering poor conditions of health and diet. Discussions with the authorities resulted in a decision to group the refugees, with the aid of the Shiraz reconstruction crusade and the Mahshahr foundation for the oppressed, and settle them in different areas of Khuzestan and Kohkiluyeh Provinces.

On the subject of his tour of the war zone, Ayatollah Shirazi said: I visited Ahvaz, Dezful, Shadegan, Abadan, Hamidiyeh and Susangerd. The morale of the commanders and the brothers in the trenches cannot be described. I will not forget the Susangerd trenches. We were under fire but our combatant brothers told us to give their regards to the imam and inform him that they would not evacuate the trenches until victory.

In another part of the interview he said: Coordination among the people, various organizations and the armed forces is complete in the trenches and morale is high. The army has complete control of the war zone. The interesting point is that the unified command is in control of the whole war zone.

He added that road building and engineering materials are needed in the fronts but there is no lack of manpower.

On the subject of relocation of refugees to Shiraz, the ayatollah said that there may be some shortages in the city even though the aid headquarters--comprised of all the organizations and headquarters--has given everything it had. However, we must be aware of counterrevolutionary propaganda.

Warning to Blackout Violators

GF231839 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The Fars power department announces the possibility of danger over Shiraz after dark. If the residents of certain streets, especially in the areas of Chugia, Pousht-e Moleh and Shahrak-e Sa'di, where most of the houses are located on higher elevations, do not comply fully with blackout instructions, the power to those areas will be cut off. It further reiterates that it will not be possible to reconnect the power supply to such areas for a long time.

Blackout Violators To Be Prosecuted

GF241845 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Communique issued by Islamic revolution court of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad on 24 November]

[Text] In view of the catastrophic defeat of the enemy, for which he wants to compensate by bombarding residential areas, citizens are hereby exhorted to foil the pagan enemy's designs by fully observing blackout regulations and thereby pave the way for the victory of the Islamic forces. The court hereby reiterates that violators will be prosecuted according to the measures and wartime punishments approved by the Supreme Defense Council and disseminated by the mass media.

Arrest of Guerrilla Group Members

GF241615 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A patrol unit of the Shiraz revolution guards has arrested several individuals for distributing pamphlets and publications that are contrary to Islamic beliefs. Those arrested confessed to being supporters of the Feda'yan-e Khalq guerrillas.

Islamic Court To Settle Disagreements

GF241919 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Announcement issued by Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Islamic revolution court--no date given]

[Text] Residents of the villages of (Abdogah-e Sofla va Cliya) in the Gash Saran area are requested to keep the peace in the area and to respect the comfort of others in the present sensitive circumstances--when the offspring of the faithful nation are creating legends in the trenches by their defense of our ideology and our Islamic nation and their unique self-sacrifice. Mutual differences will be settled in the Yasuj Islamic revolution court.

KURDISH RADIO RIDICULES IRANIAN STAND ON U.S. HOSTAGES

JN231520 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The U.S. hostages issue is still pending and Iran does not know what to do about it. As before, the United States is not trying to release the hostages. However, day after day the Iranian economic situation and the war weapons problem impel Iran to settle the issue as soon as possible and to wait for a U.S. response to its conditions.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i expressed the desire to release the hostages. The Iranian Government has asked the Algerian Government to seek a U.S. reply to the Iranian Majlis' conditions. All of this is an expression of Iran's desire to release the hostages as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the United States is very slow on the subject.

Everyone in Iran, beginning with the president of the republic and ending with the mosque imam, is expressing his desire to release the hostages. Among these is Khalkhali, who used to say that the hostages must be put on trial. He is not saying they should be released. According to Khalkhali's statements, the Iranian regime does not seem to be hostile to imperialism. He wants to restore relations with the United States, but on the other hand he criticizes Carter.

NVOI URGES DECISIVE ACTION AGAINST U.S. AGENTS

TA202054 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Unattributed Commentary: "Act Decisively Against the Agents of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Some time ago the Zionist Brzezinski claimed at a meeting that the United States of America and Iran have common interests in connection with the Near East region being free from the domination of foreigners. It is no accident that Brzezinski is talking about the common interest of America and Iran, and it is something regarding which one cannot and must not be indifferent.

Certainly Mr Brzezinski's remarks were not intended and cannot be intended for the Iranian nation. Brzezinski's objective in this "common interests" is certain individuals who hold positions in our country and, who by their actions, have aroused such hopes in the sworn enemies of our nation and country.

When we review in general the conditions of our homeland following the revolution's victory, we see that apart from the climax of the anti-imperialist and anti-American struggles of our homeland's people, during this period the activity of a certain group of officials under various pretexts, and even under Islamic guise, was aimed at diverting public opinion from the anti-imperialist struggles and at directing the sharp edge of the struggles of the Iranian people against the real friends and natural allies of the Iranian nation and revolution.

As an example one can name the Amir Entezams, the Dr Yazdis, and the Qotbzadehs, these leaders of the liberal-bourgeois-compromiser wing, who at one time changed color, and during the peak of the revolutionary struggles of the Iranian nation were cleverly able to manipulate sensitive positions in the revolution's institutions. These color-changed elements today are those same recognized individuals, who by their actions have given hope and are giving hope to the U.S. world devourers in implementing conspiratorial plans against Iran. These representatives of the compromiser-liberal-bourgeois wing, who hold positions in the government, have consistently strived and continue to strive for rapprochement with the West and the United States.

It was the representatives of this wing who even submitted to meet with Brzezinski in Algeria, and this act of theirs caused the opposition and dissatisfaction of the people of our homeland. This opposition of the people was so strong that there remained no alternative except the dismissal of the Bazargan provisional government and the removal of Yazdi from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

However, no decisive and revolutionary action was taken regarding these elements. Instead of Yazdi, Sadeq Qotbzadeh became the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic, and he followed that very same liberal-bourgeois policy. Numerous documents and evidence indicate that Qotbzadeh is continuing his cooperation with the U.S. espionage organization.

Finally, they arrested Qotbzadeh, and the people rightly expected that the responsible authorities would investigate his file on the strength of numerous available evidence concerning Qotbzadeh's suspicious and subversive activities. This expectation of the people was not complied with, and Qotbzadeh was released on bail. This situation is justly arousing the concern of the people. Even officials of the revolution court have not told the people the reason for Qotbzadeh's release.

It is rumored that allegedly by resorting to blackmail, Qotezqdeh said that if they bring him to trial allegedly he will publish certain documents by his so-called friends outside the country concerning the revelation of a number of officials and religious figures.

Perhaps it is under the effect of this political blackmail that the interests of the revolution and the nation were compromised and Qotbzadeh was released, so that he would openly and fearlessly continue his subversive and divisive activities.

All recognize Qotbzadeh as the political agent of America. He must be tried and punished for his subversive and espionage activities. Quoting reliable sources, the ASH-SHA'B newspaper published in Beirut writes: According to the instruction of the Americans, Qotbzadeh, by taking advantage of his position, used his influence for the benefit of America over decisions that were taken by Iranian officials. He engaged in sabotage when implementing Imam Khomeyni's orders, and covertly reported to the Americans on the situation of Iran's Armed Forces and the economy. The meaning of these writings is that Qotbzadeh worked for the benefit of the Americans in the position of minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well. It was not without reason, even according to U.S. newspapers, that the Americans recognize Qotbzadeh as one of their own.

An element such as Qotbzadeh, who possesses such a black report card and past record, should be delivered to the revolution's court in accordance with the common and religious laws. It is only in such a condition that the Brzezinskis and other sworn enemies of the Iranian nation will encounter despair and hopelessness in implementing their anti-Iranian plots. One should act in a decisive and revolutionary manner against the puppet agents of U.S. imperialism, such as Qotbzadeh.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS CLASHES IN KURDISH REGIONS

NC221841 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] In the heat of the war with Iraq, the extent of the attacks by Khomeyni's revolution guards and the organization of the mobilization of the oppressed against various villages in Kordestan is increasing daily. Reports from (?Piranshahr) state that on Monday morning, 17 Novenber, the Islamic forces of Khomeyni attacked two villages (?Kele and Shavaband) in (?Piranshahr) region, but since the peshmerga and the villagers had been informed of this imminent attack, they repulsed them. In the clash which ensued between the supporters of Khomeyni and the residents of these two villages and the peshmerga and which lasted 4 hours, 32 revolution guards and men of the mobilization of the oppressed were killed, and two landrovers belonging to the revolution guards were destroyed. During this clash one peshmerga and one villager were martyred.

ADDITION TO KUNA REPORT ON TUDEH, QOTBZADEH

The following addition is to be made to the item entitled "KUNA: Tudeh Concerned About Qotbzadeh, Liberals," published on page I 22 of the Iran section of the 24 November South Asia DAILY REPORT, thus providing omitted passage:

On page I 23, insert after fourth paragraph:

Iran is perhaps the only country in the world where a pro-Moscow Communist (?Party) has apparently and conveniently (?allied) itself with Islamic fundamentalists to help penetrate into the illiterate and fanatic Moslem masses, mobilise public opinion in favor of Soviet Union and eliminate all the possibilities of a return of the United States in Iran.

It is for this reason that Iranian Communist Party chief Nureddin Kianuri who is a known atheist is sarcastically referred to as Ayatollah Kianuri.

Iranian Communist Party having a sizable following among the youth has played a significant role in supporting the Moslem militants, exposing the (?CIA) activities in Iran and mobilising the nationwide opposition against the Pahlavi regime to topple the shah under the leadership of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

After the revolution, the Tudeh Party changed its policy and instead of openly moving against the Islamic rule and describing 'religion as the opium of masses' embarked upon an ambitious plan to strengthen the hands of Iranian Moslem fundamentalists who seized every opportunity to monopolise the political power and stabilise their exclusive rule on the newly born Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Tudeh Party which soon joined hands with the ruling IRP and in a carefully planned manner moved to eliminate other leftist and rightist political groups. [sentence as received]

The result was that Komeleh, the KDP, the Moslem People's Republican Party (MPRP) supported by Ayatollah Seeyed Kazim Shari'at-Madari, the National Front led by Karim Sanjabi were disbanded and the PMO and PFO were forced to go underground.

The National Front offices were attacked and occupied by the self-styled terrorist group of Hezbollahis (members of God's party). Other smaller political groups were eliminated and moderate political leaders were harassed and suppressed following the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of American diplomats by a militant group popularly known as Moslem students following the line of imam. Political observers believe these students are in fact a combination of IRP fanatic Moslems and Tudeh Party comrades.

Facing growing challenge from Iranian liberals, the IRP Moslem fundamentalists and the Tudeh comrades once again closed their ranks to iron out a new strategy against Qotbzadeh and Bani-Sadr. They sought new favours from Imam Khomeyni, who is still considered to be the absolute ruler and the greatest spiritual leader of Iran.

Imam Khomeyni, also concerned about the mounting opposition, in a televised speech Sunday night spontaneously supported the clergy and strongly criticized the demonstrators organized by Qotbzadeh and added 'it was yet another plot against the clergy.'

He also warned the armed forces and the nation to be on alert and urged them to foil all plots being hatched by the enemies of clergy. He also rapped the newspapers for 'adding fuel to the fire. [punctuation as received]

Imam Khomeyni's strongly worded speech was interpreted in political circles as a stern warning to Qotbzadeh and his liberal supporters.

BRIEFS

BANDAR-E KHOMEYNI APPOINTMENTS--The governor general of Khuzestan has appointed engineer Sadeq Shamlu as the district governor and Brother Beheshtzadeh as the mayor of Bandar-e Khomeyni. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Nov 80]